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SERIES · III ·

WAYSIDE FLOWERS

OF · JULY · AUGUST
AND · SEPTEMBER

WITH LIFE
SIZE PEN AND
INK STUDIES
FROM NATURE

BY

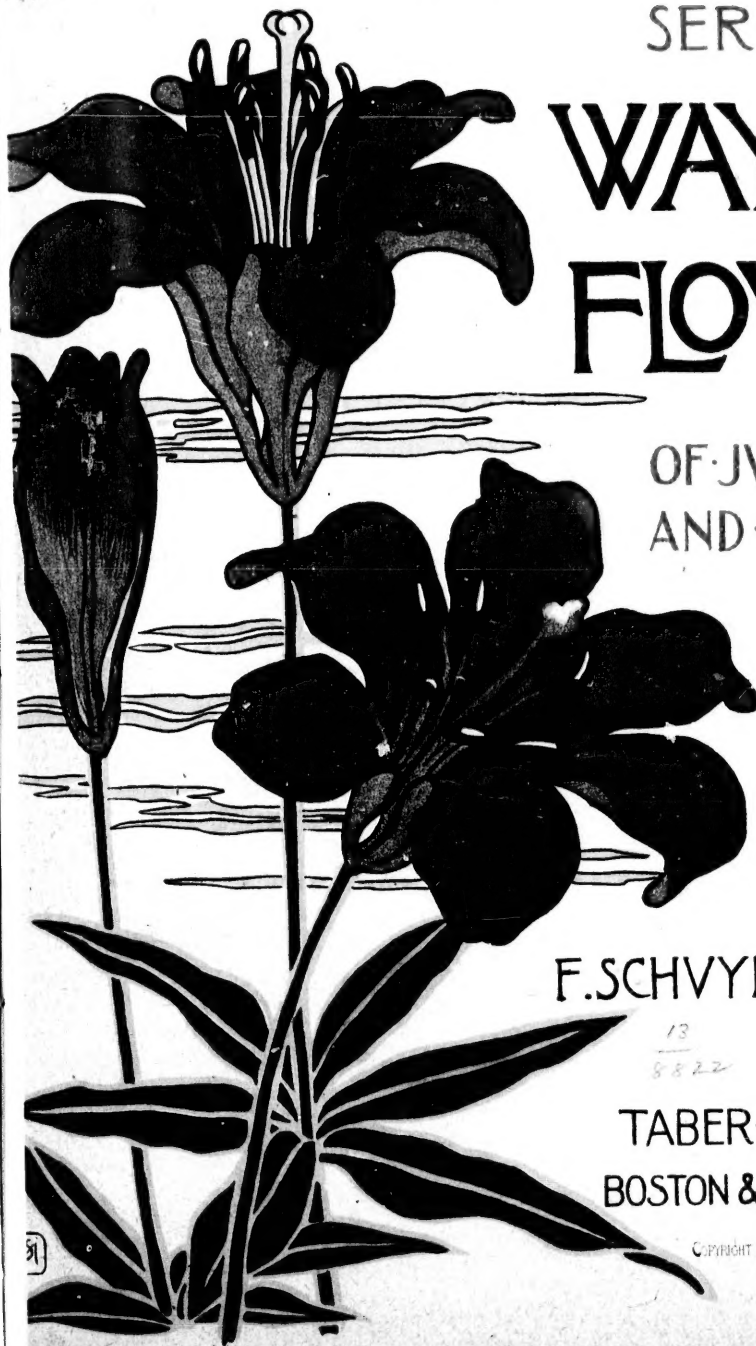
F. SCHVYLER MATHEWS

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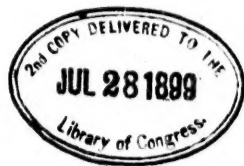
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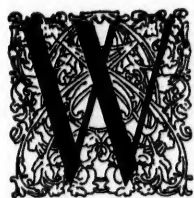
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WAYSIDE

FLOWERS

SERIES III. BEING A DESCRIPTION OF AMERICAN
WILD FLOWERS THAT BLOOM IN
JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER ❦ ❦

BY ^{revised} F. SCHUYLER MATHEWS ❦ ❦ ❦
ILLUSTRATED WITH PEN AND INK
DRAWINGS FROM NATURE BY THE
AUTHOR ❦ ❦ ❦ ❦ ❦ ❦ ❦ ❦ ❦ ❦

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WAYSIDE FLOWERS.

PREFACE, SERIES III.

IN early August some of the big summer weeds have begun to show their tall heads along the wayside. Among the first which appear are the common milkweed and its near relation the æsthetic, crimson-toned swamp milkweed. The daisy fleabane has now expanded to considerable proportions, and the golden-rayed Rudbeckia waves its head above the thin grass-blades of some sandy field too poor for the farmer to cultivate. It is fortunate that nature lavishes her innocent gold where it is not endangered by the mowing-machine.

Now is the time when the wild rose spreads its garlands over the old weather-beaten stone wall, and gives us entrancing bits of color harmony in pink and gray; and when the roses are gone the fireweed

picks up the keynote of color and continues a soberer rendering of it in pale magenta.

There are still some of the daintier flowers which abide with us, and the frail Sabbatias, the Chrysopsis, the milkwort, and the Gerardia dot the wayside with charming bits of pink and yellow. The purple-blue heads of Brunella are always in evidence all summer long, and the meadow beauty continues to bloom. But some of the larger weeds are now showing their strength, and before long they will be peeping over the fence into the neighboring field, counting their chances of wafting a few seed where there seems to be more elbow room. White snake-root, and its relative, Joe Pye-weed are now in their prime; but before long the golden-rod will try to choke them out of life. Golden-rod demands *all* the wayside!

F. SCHUYLER MATHEWS.

Series 3.



Black-eyed Susan.
Rudbeckia hirta.

Rattlesnake Plantain.
Goodyera pubescens.



Black-eyed Susan.

Rudbeckia hirta.

- Family . . COMPOSITÆ, Composite.
Color . . . Deep golden-yellow, madder-brown center.
Blooms . . July, early August.
Environment, Meadows, pastures, and old fields, poor soil.
Height . . 1 ft. to 2 ft.
Habitat . . Me. to Wis., and southward.

Character: Very rough, hairy stems and leaves; stiff.

Rattlesnake Plantain.

Goodyera pubescens.

- Family . . ORCHIDACEÆ, Orchis.
Color . . . Greenish-white.
Blooms . . July.
Environment, Woods, under evergreens, and damp rich woods.
Height . . 6 ins. to 12 ins.
Habitat . . Me. to Fla., west to Mich. and Minn.

Character: A white-veined, dull blue olive-green leaf; insignificant flower-spike.

Series 3.



American Centaury.
Sabbatia chloroides.



Sea Pink.
Sabbatia stellaris.

Slender Sabbatia.
Sabbatia gracilis.



Slender Sabbatia.
Sabbatia gracilis.

American Centaury.

Sabbatia chloroides.

Family . . . GENTIANACEÆ, Gentian.
Color . . . Crimson-pink, rarely white, green-yellow center edged with ochre, golden stamens.
Blooms . . . July.
Environment, Borders of brackish ponds.
Height . . . 1 ft. to 2 ft.
Habitat . . . Mass. to Fla. and Ala.

Character: The largest and most beautiful of the genus. Delicate flowers; wiry or firm stems.

Sea Pink.

Sabbatia stellaris.

Family . . . GENTIANACEÆ, Gentian.
Color . . . Pink, of crimson tone, rarely white, marked like *S. chloroides*.
Blooms . . . July, early August.
Environment, Salt marshes.
Height . . . 10 ins. to 14 ins.
Habitat . . . Mass. to Fla.

Character: Loosely branched; calyx lobes usually one-half the length of corolla. Difficult to distinguish from the next. (See "Gray's Manual.")

Slender Sabbatia.

Sabbatia gracilis.

Family . . . GENTIANACEÆ, Gentian.
Color . . . Pink, of crimson tone, rarely white, marked like *S. chloroides*.
Blooms . . . July, early August.
Environment, Brackish marshes.
Height . . . 9 ins. to 14 ins.
Habitat . . . Nantucket, Mass., and N. J. to Fla., and La.

Character: Stem very slender; calyx lobes as long as corolla. (See Gray.)

Series 3.



Wild Swamp Rose.
Rosa Carolina.



Golden Aster.
Chrysopsis falcata.

Wild Swamp Rose.

Rosa Carolina.

- Family . . ROSACEÆ, Rose.
Color . . . Pale or deeper pink.
Blooms . . July-August.
Environment, Borders of swamps and streams.
Height . . 1 ft. to 7 ft.; usually tall.
Habitat . . Me. to Fla., west to Minn. and Miss.
Character: Variable, somewhat narrow dull
green leafage; seed-receptacle globose.

Golden Aster.

Chrysopsis falcata.

- Family . . COMPOSITÆ, Composite.
Color . . . Golden yellow.
Blooms . . Late July, August.
Environment, Dry, sandy soil on the coast.
Height . . 4 ins. to 10 ins.
Habitat . . Pine barrens of N. J. to Nantucket
and Cape Cod, Mass.
Character: Low, somewhat spreading; very
wooly, gray stems.

Series 3.



Common Milkweed.
Asclepias Cornuti.



Common Milkweed.

Asclepias Cornuti.

- Family . . . ASCLEPIADACEÆ, Milkweed.
Color . . . Lilac brown and very pale dull lilac.
Blooms . . . July-August.
Environment, Rich ground, roadsides and meadows,
 copses.
Height . . . 2 ft. to 5 ft.
Habitat . . . Common.

Character: Rigid; cottony surface to leaves and
 stem.

Series 3.



Self-Heal.
Brunella vulgaris.

Bedstraw.
Galium asprellum.

Milkwort.
Polygala polygama.

Bell Heather.
Erica cinerea.



Self-Heal.

Brunella vulgaris.

Family . . LABIATÆ, Mint.
 Color . . . Purple, rarely white, in a somewhat
 rusty-leafy head.
 Blooms . . . July–September; southward in June.
 Environment, Roadsides, borders of fields, borders
 of woodlands.
 Height . . . 6 ins. to 10 ins.
 Habitat . . . Me. to Fla., and west.
 Character: Low and spreading.

Bedstraw.

Galium asprellum.

Family . . RUBIACEÆ, Madder.
 Color . . . White.
 Blooms . . . July–August.
 Environment, Damp, shady ground near streams,
 alluvial soil.
 Height . . . Climbing about 4 ft.
 Habitat . . . Northern New England to N. C.,
 west to Minn., Iowa and Mo.
 Character: A rough, sticky, tender vine.

Bell Heather.

Erica cinerea.

Family . . . ERICACEÆ, Heath.
 Color . . . Lavender-pink, or pinkish purple.
 Blooms . . . July–August.
 Environment, Low, sandy ground.
 Height . . . 8 ins. to 10 ins.
 Habitat . . . Nantucket only, adventive from
 Europe.
 Character: Small evergreen shrub; minute, firm
 leafage.

Milkwort.

Polygala polygama.

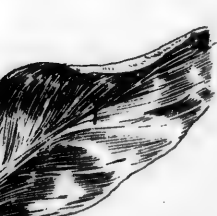
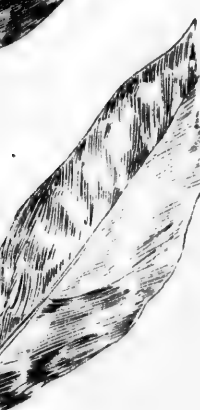
Family . . . POLYGALACEÆ, Milkwort.
 Color . . . Dull, crimson-red. æsthetic in tone.
 Blooms . . . July–August.
 Environment, Dry, sandy soil.
 Height . . . 6 ins. to 9 ins.
 Habitat . . . Common.
 Character: Leafy, with fertile root-flowers also.
 (See Gray.)

Series 3.



Daisy, Fleabane.
Erigeron strigosus.

Swamp Milkweed.
Asclepias incarnata.



Swamp Milkweed.
Asclepias incarnata.



Daisy, Fleabane.

Erigeron strigosus.

Family . . . COMPOSITÆ, Composite.
Color . . . White, sometimes tinged lilac.
Blooms . . . July-September.
Environment, Fields and roadsides.
Height . . . 1 ft. to 18 ins.
Habitat . . . Common.

Character: Miniature, daisylike, thinly leaved.

Swamp Milkweed.

Asclepias incarnata.

Family . . . ASCLEPIADACEÆ, Milkweed.
Color . . . Dull, whitish crimson, æsthetic in tone.
Blooms . . . July-August.
Environment, Swamps.
Height . . . 2 ft. to 3 ft.
Habitat . . . Common.

Character: Leafy, and nearly or quite smooth.

Series 3.



Fireweed.
Epilobium angustifolium.

Hairy Willow-herb.
Epilobium hirsutum.



Fireweed.

Epilobium angustifolium.

- Family . . . ONAGRACEÆ, Evening Prim-
rose.
Color . . . Magenta, lighter, or rarely white.
Blooms . . . July-August.
Environment, In waste places, and fire-swept wood-
land openings.
Height . . . 3 ft. to 7 ft.
Habitat . . . Me. to N. C., west to Minn., east-
ern Kan., and far north.

Character: Willowlike foliage, drooping sta-
mens and pistil, seed-pod long and curved,
wildly white-silky after bursting.

Hairy Willow-herb.

Epilobium hirsutum.

- Family . . . ONAGRACEÆ, Evening Prim-
rose.
Color . . . Magenta, pale or deeper, of a crim-
son tone.
Blooms . . . July-August.
Environment, Waste ground, roadsides near villages.
Height . . . 3 ft. to 5 ft.
Habitat . . . Eastern States, naturalized from
Europe.

Character: Stout branching, and soft-hairy.

Hairy Willow-herb.
Epilobium hirsutum.

Series 3.



Meadow Beauty, Deergrass.
Rhexia virginica.



Cardinal Flower.
Lobelia cardinalis.



Meadow Beauty, Deergrass.

Rhexia Virginica.

- Family . . . MELASTOMACEÆ, Melastoma.
Color . . . Magenta, paler or deeper, purplish.
Blooms . . . July-August.
Environment, Sandy swamps.
Height . . . 6 ins. to 20 ins.
Habitat . . . Me. to Fla. along the coast, west to
northern N. Y., Ind., Mo. and La.

Character: Stem square, flowers and stems
with slight hairiness.

Cardinal Flower.

Lobelia cardinalis.

- Family . . . LOBELIACEÆ, Lobelia.
Color . . . Intense red, very rarely pink or even
white.
Blooms . . . August-September.
Environment, Low grounds, beside bogs.
Height . . . 18 ins. to 4 ft.
Habitat . . . Common. The most intensely red
wild flower.

Character: Flowers in spikes; foliage dark and
dull.

Series 3.

Jewelweed, Touch-me-not.
Impatiens pallida.



Turtlehead.
Chelone glabra.



Turtlehead.
Chelone glabra.

Jewelweed, Touch-me-not.

Impatiens pallida.

- Family . . GERANIACEÆ, Geranium.
Color . . . Pale golden-yellow, spotted terracotta.
Blooms . . July-September.
Environment, Moist shady places, bending over rills, rich soil.
Height . . 2 ft. to 4 ft.
Habitat . . Common northward.

Character: Pale blue-green leaves, which appear jeweled under water, limp, watery-stemmed, often covered with purplish-blue bloom, fading quickly.

Turtlehead.

Chelone glabra.

- Family . . SCROPHULARIA, Figwort.
Color . . . White, dull pinkish or lilac-pink tinged.
Blooms . . August-September.
Environment, Wet places, roadsides, river banks.
Height . . 1 ft. to 2 ft., rarely 6 ft. or 7 ft.
Habitat . . Me. to Minn., south to Fla. and Tex.

Character: A turtle-back-shaped flower, remotely resembling *Gentiana Andrewsii*; tall, smooth stem.

Series 3



Purple Gerardia.
Gerardia purpurea.

White Snake-root.
Eupatorium ageratoides.



White Snake-root.
Eupatrium ageratoides.



Purple Gerardia.

Gerardia purpurea.

- Family . . . SCROPHULARIACEÆ, Figwort.
Color . . . Magenta-purple, and purple, lighter
or deeper.
Blooms . . . August–September.
Environment, Low grounds, roadsides.
Height . . . 1 ft. to 2 ft.
Habitat . . . Near the coast, from Me. to N. J.,
and in region of the Great Lakes.

Character: Somewhat downy flowers; long, rigid
and widely spreading branches.

White Snake-root.

Eupatrium ageratoides.

- Family . . . COMPOSITÆ, Composite.
Color . . . White.
Blooms . . . August.
Environment, Woodlands, copses.
Height . . . 2 ft. to 3 ft., rarely 4 ft.
Habitat . . . Common northward.

Character: Smooth branching, long-stemmed
leaves; ageratiumlike flowers.

Series 3.



Erythraea.
Erythraea spicata.



Yellow or Hop Clover.
Trifolium agrarium.



Sea Lavender, Marsh Rosemary.
Statice Limonium var. *Caroliniana.*



Erythraea.

Erythraea spicata.

Family . . . GENTIANACEÆ, Gentian.
Color . . . Pink or reddish magenta.
Blooms . . . August.
Environment, Sandy soil, and seashore.
Height . . . 6 ins. to 10 ins.
Habitat . . . Nantucket, Mass., and Portsmouth.
Va., naturalized from Europe.

Character: Flowers spiked along one side of
the simple or rarely forked branches

Yellow or Hop Clover.

Trifolium agrarium.

Family . . . LEGUMINOSÆ, Pulse.
Color . . . Pale, dull golden-yellow.
Blooms . . . July-September.
Environment, Sandy fields and roadsides.
Height . . . 5 ins. to 1 ft.
Habitat . . . Me. to Va., naturalized from Europe.

Character: Low, spreading.

Sea Lavender, Marsh Rosemary.

Statice Limonium var. *Caroliniana*.

Familie . . . PLUMBAGINACEÆ, Leadwort.
Color . . . Lavender, much eclipsed by the green
stems.
Blooms . . . August-September.
Environment, Salt marshes.
Height . . . 1 ft. to 2 ft.
Habitat . . . Along the coast from Me. to Tex.

Character: Very branchy, naked stems; tiny
flowers.

Series 3.



Wild Sunflower.
Helianthus giganteus.

Long-leaved Sundew.
Drosera intermedia var. *Americana.*



ved Sundew.
edia var. Americana.

Wild Sunflower.

Helianthus giganteus.

- Family . . . COMPOSITÆ, Composite.
- Color . . . Golden yellow, light in tone, yellow center, greenish at times.
- Blooms . . . August-September.
- Environment, . . . Copses, low thickets, swamps.
- Height . . . 3 ft. to 10 ft.
- Habitat . . . Common northward.

Character: Straight, tall, hairy stems; showy flowers, few and slender-stemmed.

Long-leaved Sundew.

Drosera intermedia var. *Americana*.

- Family . . . DROSERACEÆ, Sundew.
- Color . . . White flower, plant with reddish stems, reddish bristles.
- Blooms . . . July-August.
- Environment, . . . Bogs and wet places.
- Height . . . 3 ins. to 4 ins.
- Habitat . . . Me. to Minn., Ind. and southward.

Character: Flower opens only in sunshine; the leaf-glands exude drops of clear fluid which look like dew, hence the name. It is an insect-catching plant.

SYSTEMATICAL INDEX.

RANUNCULACEÆ, Crowfoot.

Herbs with numerous stamens, and usually more than one pistil, all the parts of the flower distinct, and inserted on the receptacle. Calyx often colored like a corolla, when the latter is wanting.

- Thimble-weed, *Anemone virginiana* II-31
 Wood Anemone, Wind-flower, *Anemone quinquefolia*. *Anemone nemorosa* I-13
 Liverwort, Hepatica, *Hepatica triloba* I-3
 Rue Anemone, *Anemone thalictroides* I-13
 Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris* I-3
 Goldthread, *Coptis trifolia* I-7
 Columbine, *Aquilegia Canadensis* II-5

PAPAVERACEÆ, Poppy.

Herbs with regular flowers, calyx mostly of two sepals which fall when the blossom opens, petals twice or 3-5 times as many, numerous free stamens. Juice usually milky or colored and narcotic.

- Bloodroot, *Sanguinaria Canadensis* I-7

FUMARIACEÆ, Fumitory.

Delicate and smooth herbs. Sepals 2, scale-like; 4 larger irregular and closed petals, the two outer with spreading tips, and 1 or both spurred or saccate at base, the 2 inner and smaller united by their tips, which inclose the anthers of the 6 stamens in 2 sets along with the stigma. Compound leaves.

- Dutchman's Breeches, *Dicentra Cucullaria* I-5

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ, Pink.

Herbs with regular flowers with not over 10 stamens, 2-5 styles or sessile stigmas, mostly separate to the base. Calyx persistent. Petals sometimes minute or wanting. Opposite entire leaves.

- Long-leaved Stitchwort, *Stellaria longifolia* II-5

HYPERICACEÆ, St. John's-wort.

Perfect flowers with many or few stamens (usually in 3 or 5 clusters) inserted on the receptacle. Leaves opposite, entire, simple.

- Upright-leaved St. John's-wort, *Hypericum adpressum* IV-7
 Common St. John's-wort, *Hypericum perforatum* IV-7

GERANIACEÆ, Geranium.

Herbs with regular flowers on the plan of 5, stamens 10, herbage scented. Leaves simple, variously lobed or even dissected. (In *Oxalis* leaves compound, of 3 obcordate leaflets, and flowers usually open only in sunshine.)

- Wild Geranium, Cranebill, *Geranium maculatum* I-25
 Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* IV-9

Series. Pp.

- Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella* I-21
 Yellow Wood-Sorrel, *Oxalis corniculata* var. *stricta* I-15
 Jewelweed, Touch-me-not, *Impatiens pallida* III-19

POLYGALACEÆ, Milkwort.

Herbs with very irregular flowers. Calyx persistent of 5 sepals; 3 of them small, viz.: 2 on the lower, and 1 on the upper side of the blossom, and 1 on each side called wings, which are larger, colored and would be taken for petals. Within these on the lower side, are 3 petals united into 1 body, the middle one keel-shaped and often bearing a crest. Stamens 6 or 8 concealed in the hooded middle petal. Leaves simple, entire, alternate or whorled.

- Fringed Polygala, Flowering Wintergreen, *Polygala paucifolia* I-19
 Milkwort, *Polygala polygama* III-11
 Milkwort, *Polygala cruciata* IV-5

LEGUMINOSÆ, Pulse.

Flowers (always on the plan of 5, and stamens not exceeding 10) truly papilionaceous, i.e. butterflylike or having a standard, keel and wings. Sepals united more or less into a tube or cup. Leaves compound and alternate.

- Wild Indigo, *Baptisia tinctoria* IV-3

ROSACEÆ, Rose.

Plants with regular flowers, numerous (rarely few) distinct stamens: inserted on the calyx, and 1 or many pistils, which are quite distinct. Calyx of 5 or rarely 3, 4 or 8 sepals, united at the base. Petals as many as the sepals, and inserted with the stamens on the edge of a disk that lines the calyx tube. Leaves alternate and stipulate.

- Meadowsweet, *Spiraea salicifolia* II-19
 Hardhack, Steeple-bush, *Spiraea tomentosa* II-19
 Purple Flowering-Raspberry, *Rubus odoratus* II-17
 Wild Swamp Rose, *Rosa Carolina* III-7

SAXIFRAGACEÆ, Saxifrage.

Flowers mostly perfect with as many or twice as many stamens, and fewer styles or stigmas than there are petals or sepals. Stamens and petals generally borne on the calyx.

- Foamflower, False Mitrewort, *Tiarella cordifolia* I-17

DROSERACEÆ, Sundew.

Bog herbs, with regular five-petaled flowers, and bristly fringed leaves in a tuft at the root. Insectivorous plants.

- Long-leaved Sundew, *Drosera intermedia* var. *Americana* III-25

MELASTOMACEÆ, Melastoma.

Plants with opposite simple 3-7 ribbed leaves, no stipules, as many

Series. Pp.

- or twice as many stamens as petals, both inserted in the throat of the calyx, anthers of peculiar shape opening by a small hole at the apex. Meadow Beauty, *Deergrass*, *Rhexia Virginica* III-19

ONAGRACEÆ, Evening Primrose.

Herbs or shrubs with showy perfect and symmetrical flowers in fours (rarely in two to sixes) throughout. The calyx tube bearing the petals, and as many or twice as many stamens. Styles always united into one.

- Fireweed, *Epilobium angustifolium* III-15
 Hairy Willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum* III-15
 Evening Primrose, *Oenothera biennis* IV-7

UMBELLIFERÆ, Parsley.

Herbs with small flowers in compound umbels calyx with 5 minute teeth or none, 5 petals, 5 stamens and 2 styles. Stems usually hollow. Leaves alternate, more commonly compound.

- Wild Parsnip, *Zizia aurea* I-25

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ, Honeysuckle.

Shrubs, or rarely herbs; stamens as many as the lobes of the corolla and borne on its tube. Leaves opposite without stipules.

- Twin Flower, *Linnæa borealis* I-13

RUBIACEÆ, Madder.

Shrubs or rarely herbs, stamens as many as the lobes of the corolla and borne on its tube. Entire opposite leaves with stipules between them, or else (as in *Gallium*) the leaves whorled without stipules.

- Bluets, Quaker Ladies, *Houstonia carnea* II-3
 Bedstraw, *Galium asprellum* III-11

COMPOSITÆ, Composite.

The largest family of flowering plants. Corollas either tubular (or funnel-shaped and lobed) or strap-shaped, sometimes both kinds in the same head; when the marginal strap-shaped corollas form what are called ray flowers, those of the central part of the head are called disk flowers. There are almost always five stamens, and the anthers are united in a common tube through which the style passes.

- White Snake-root, *Eupatorium ageratoides* III-21
 Golden-rod, *Chrysopsis falcata* III-7
 Lance-leaved Golden-rod, *Solidago lanceolata* IV-19
 Blue-stemmed Golden-rod, *Solidago casta* IV-21
 White Golden-rod, *Solidago bicolor* IV-17
 Smooth Golden-rod, *Solidago serotina* IV-13
 Gray Golden-rod, *Solidago nemoralis* IV-15

SYSTEMATICAL INDEX.

Series. Pp.	Series. Pp.	Series. Pp.
Heart-leaved Aster, <i>Aster cordifolius</i> IV-23	as many as its divisions and opposite them; one style and stigma: Star Flower, <i>Trientalis Americana</i> I-9	The six-parted perianth composed of three outer divisions answering to sepals, and the three inner (which alternate with the outer divisions) answering to petals; one of these which is larger and different from the others is called the lip or labellum. There are one or two stamens which are connected with the style; the pollen is mostly coherent in masses.
Purple-stemmed Aster, <i>Aster purpureus</i> IV-17	Four-leaved Loosestrife, <i>Lysimachia quadrifolia</i> II-13	Calopogon, Bearded Orchis, <i>Calopogon pulchellus</i> II-11
Rough-leaved Aster, <i>Aster radula</i> IV-23	Common Loosestrife, <i>Lysimachia stricta</i> II-13	Snake's Mouth, <i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i> II-11
Willow-leaved Blue Aster, <i>Aster Novi-Belgii</i> IV-13	APOCYNACEÆ, Dogbane.	Ladies' Tresses, <i>Spiranthes cernua</i> IV-21
Whitish Heathlike Aster, <i>Aster ericoides</i> IV-21	Herbaceous or woody plants, with milky juice, opposite (sometimes whorled) simple and entire leaves, without stipules, and regular flowers. Calyx, corolla, and stamens in fives, but the stigmas and often the styles united into one.	Rattlesnake Plantain, <i>Goodyera pubescens</i> III-3
Panicked White Aster, <i>Aster paniculatus</i> IV-15	Spreading Dogbane, <i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i> II-15	Greenish-White Orchis, <i>Habenaria tridentata</i> II-9
Robin's Plantain, <i>Erigeron helioides</i> I-17	ASCLEPIADACEÆ, Milkweed.	Smaller Green Orchis, <i>Habenaria Hookeri</i> II-9
Delicate Fleabane, <i>Erigeron strigosus</i> III-13	Plants with milky juice opposite (sometimes whorled) simple and entire leaves without stipules, and regular monopetalous flowers with five parts to the calyx, corolla and stamens. Anthers connected with the stigma. The short filaments bearing curious appendages behind the anthers forming what is called a crown.	Ragged Fringed Orchis, <i>Habenaria lacera</i> II-9
Black-eyed Susan, <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> III-19	Swamp Milkweed, <i>Asclepias incarnata</i> III-13	Smaller Purple-Fringed Orchis, <i>Habenaria psychodes</i> II-11
Wild Sunflower, <i>Helianthus giganteus</i> III-25	Common Milkweed, <i>Asclepias Cornuti</i> III-9	Showy Lady's Slipper, <i>Cypripedium spectabile</i> II-21
Beggar-ticks, <i>Bidens frondosa</i> IV-11	GENTIANACEÆ, Gentian.	Moccasin-flower, Lady's Slipper, <i>Cypripedium acule</i> II-7
Larger Bur-Marigold, <i>Bidens chrysanthemoides</i> IV-11	Herbs with regular flowers, having stamens as many as the lobes of the corolla and alternate with them. Leaves opposite, simple, entire and sessile.	IRIDACEÆ, Iris.
Fall Dandelion, <i>Lentodon autumnalis</i> IV-25	Centaur, Erythraea, <i>Erythraea spicata</i> III-20	Flowers perfect and showy, from a spathe of two or more leaves or bracts; divisions of the perianth in two sets (answering to sepals and petals). Style 1, or rarely 3-cleft; stigmas 3 opposite the 3 stamens and the outer divisions of the perianth. Anthers face outward.
LOBELIACEÆ, Lobelia.	Sea Pink, <i>Sabbatia stellaris</i> III-5	Blue Flag, Larger, <i>Iris versicolor</i> I-23
Plants with milky, acrid juice, alternate, simple leaves, and scattered, racemed or panicled flowers. The corolla irregularly 5 lobed and mostly split down, on the upper side; the 5 stamens united into a tube commonly by their filaments and always by their anthers; style only one.	Slender Sabbatia, <i>Sabbatia gracilis</i> III-5	Blue-eyed Grass, <i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i> II-3
Cardinal Flower, <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> III-17	American Centaur, <i>Sabbatia chloroides</i> III-5	LILIACEÆ, Lily.
Indian Tobacco, <i>Lobelia inflata</i> II-15	Fringed Gentian, <i>Gentiana crinita</i> IV-19	Large family with regular symmetrical flowers, usually with perianth of 6 parts, and as many stamens standing in front of the divisions. Chiefly herbs with entire leaves.
CAMPANULACEÆ, Campanula.	Closed Gentian, Bottle Gentian, <i>Gentiana Andreuxii</i> IV-19	Solomon's Seal, <i>Polygonatum biflorum</i> I-19
Herbs with milky juice, and scattered flowers, with regular 5-lobed (blue or white) corolla, and 5 stamens borne on the summit of the calyx tube. Style 1; stigmas several. Stamens separate. Leaves alternate.	SCROPHULARIACEÆ, Figwort.	False Solomon's Seal, <i>Smilacina stellata</i> I-9
Harebell, Bluebell, <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> IV-5	Known by the 2-lipped or at least more or less irregular monopetalous corolla, 2 or 4 stamens, single style entire or 2-lobed stigma. A few have the corolla almost regular, and one or two have 5 stamens either complete or incomplete.	Canada Mayflower, <i>Maianthemum Canadense</i> I-17
ERICACEÆ, Heath.	Turtlehead, <i>Chelone glabra</i> III-19	Bellwort, <i>Oakesia sessilifolia</i> I-15
A large family of shrubs, herbs, and small trees. Flowers almost all regular with as many or twice as many stamens as there are petals or lobes of the corolla. The heath and heather belong to this family and are distinguished by needlelike evergreen leaves, and 4-lobed corollas.	Purple Gerardia, <i>Gerardia purpurea</i> III-21	Adder's Tongue, Dog's-Tooth Violet, <i>Erythronium Americanum</i> I-7
Mayflower, Trailing Arbutus, <i>Epigaea repens</i> I-3	LABIATÆ, Mint.	Wood Lily, Wild Red Lily, <i>Lilium Philadelphicum</i> II-25
Shin Leaf, <i>Polya elliptica</i> II-7	Herbs with aromatic herbage, square stems, opposite simple leaves, 2-lipped corolla, the upper lip divided into 2 lobes, the lower into 3. 2 or 4 stamens inserted on the corolla tube, 2-lobed stigma. Flowers from the axils of the leaves or bracts, in clusters or spikes.	Canada Meadow Lily, <i>Lilium Canadense</i> II-23
Bell Heather, <i>Erica cinerea</i> III-11	Self-Heal, <i>Brunella vulgaris</i> III-11	Wake-Robin, Birthroot, <i>Trillium erectum</i> I-11
Indian Pipe, <i>Monotropa uniflora</i> II-25	ORCHIDACEÆ, Orchis.	Painted Trillium, <i>Trillium erythrocarpum</i> I-11
FUMBAGINACEÆ, Leadwort.	Perennial herbs more or less dependent upon insects for fertilization.	ARACEÆ, Arum.
Known by the regular flowers with 5-lobed plaited calyx, 5 stamens opposite as many petals and almost separate from them, and 5 styles.		Herbs with pungent watery juice, small perfect or imperfect flowers in a fleshy head or spike called a spadix, usually furnished with the colored enveloping bract called a spathe.
Sea Lavender, Marsh Rosemary, <i>Statice Limonium</i> var. <i>Caroliniana</i> III-23		Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Indian Turnip, <i>Arisema triphyllum</i> I-21
PRIMULACEÆ, Primrose.		
Herbs with regular perfect flowers, the stamens borne on the corolla and		

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